The Correspondence with the Commissioners

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

THE REJECTED PAPER.

From The Charleston Courier, Jan. 5.

Government of the United States, and has decisively experfect sovereignty and independence.

It would also have been our dety to have informed on that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all neb questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this ordinance, and that we were prepared to enter upon this negotiation with the earnest desire to avoid all unaccessary and hostile cofficion, and so to inargually in the control of th

all unaccessary and hostile collection, and so to manga-rate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and har-mony, beneficial to all the parties concerned.

But the events of the past 24 hours render such an assurance impossible. We came here the representa-tives of an achiefity which could at any time within

assurance impossible. We came here the representa-tives of an authority which could at any time within the past 60 days have taken possession of the forts in Charleston hardor, but, upon pledges given it a man-ner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honorrather than to its own power. Since our arrival, an officer of the United States, acting, as we are

an officer of the United States, and a state of the Indiana. He distantled one fort, and occupied another, thus aftering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we cause.

Littly these circumstances are explained in a manner.

R. W. BARNWELL, J. H. ADAMS JAWES L. DR. Commissi
To the President of the Luical States.

CHARLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 28th instant together with a copy of "your full powers of the Convention of the People of South Carolina," authorizing you to treat with the Government of the United States on various

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1869

THE COURTS,-Yesterday, the Courts were all opened, but motions were made in most of them for ad ournment as a token of respect for the memory of ex-Judge Kent. In accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, the Supreme Court took possession of the Supreme Court General Term room, in conse quence of which the Special Term of the latter Courwas forced to take the little room on the first floor After the Special Term was opened, Judge Ingraham stated that their room had been taken away by the action of the Common Council. He did not intend to contest the possession of the room, but would leave i to the Legislature to take such action as would be need essary to provide proper accommodation for the Court.

The Trial Calendar would not be called this week, but arguments on den urrers only would be heard. Until some better accommodations could be prosured, the Court would not take up causes which demanded the presence of witnesses. The Oyer and Terminer and Part II. of the Circuit adjourned till Monday. Part II. of the Trial Term of the Superior Court was opened yesterday morning. Judge White presiding. After the calling of the Jury, Mr. Hiram Ketchum moved that out of respect to the memory of the Hon. William Keut, the Court should adjourn. Judge White said that he had had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the deceased, and it was but a slight tribute of the respect which be entertained for him, and of his regard for his character and his name, to grant the motion.

A special meeting of the law students of the Univeraity was held at the close of the morning lecture yesterday, to express their sorrow at the death of the Hon. William Kent. E. C. Hull of Fishkill was called to the chair, and H. S. Bradford of Providence, R. I., appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. A. P. Bates and E. C. Moody, who made appropriate remarks concerning the less of so dis tinguished a member of the profession. Suitable resolusions were adopted by the meeting, which adjourned to attend the funeral of the deceased.

A meeting of the Bar witl be held this day (Tuesday) at 1 p. m., in the General Term Room of the Suprem Court, to testify their respect for the memory of late Judge WILLIAM KENT.

WINTER GARDEN-BURLESQUE MAZEUPA,-ME Jefferson brought out last night for his benefit a ver sion of H. L. Byron's burlesque on Lord Byron's Mazeppa. The text of the play is crisp and funny, and its entire arrangement very good. Mr. Jefferson was the "Mazeppa." and was immensely funny. His amatenr circus performance was the best thing of the kind ever seen here, and kept the andience in a roar of the most obstreperous character. He was great all through the piece, and carried it with a rush to a successful termination. The other leading parts were cleverly done. There has been little attempt at localization, save that here and there an allusion is thrown in to Rarey, the Benicia Boy, and a few other notorie ties. The grand equestrian performance on the Wild Horse of Ukraine breed cannot be intelligibly described in English language, and our Polish is a little rusty; so we can only say it must be seen to be appreciated

There was a call for "Joe" at the fall of the curtain, to which he responded simply by a few words of thanks. "Mazeppa" was highly relished by the audience, and ought to have a fair run.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.-This establishment is now Havana, exhibiting to crowded houses. Thomas Hanlon has had a fall, by missing the rope in the leap in "L'Echelle Perilleuse," but he alighted on his feet

GERMANS FOR THE UNION .- The German Republican clubs of the city talk of organizing a volunteer corps, to be employed, if necessary, for the preservation of the Union. They invite the cooperation of all who love the Union, and ask such to meet with them at No. 24 Allen street, and at the Steuben House

Explosion of Gas .- As Mr. Shlarbaum, optician doing business at No. 300 Broadway, was trying an experiment with a gas retort last evening, some of the gas escaped, and coming in contact with the lighted burner, exploded with a loud report. Mr. Shlarbaum was severely burned and badly cut about the face. The windows were blown out, and considerable damage done to the contents of the spartment.

TWESTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION -The following ticket was elected last evening at meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-

Bret Ward: President, Sponcer Kitay; Vice-Presidents, Alfred M. Coffin. Charles H. Rogers: Recording Secretary, John W. Marshali-Assistant Recording Secretary. William Harold Geer: Treasures, R. C. Johnson, Delayaha to Young Mon's General Committee, J. Solis Evierband, Chas. S. Van Norden.

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of Ricord, the celebrated Sexual Suggest of Paris, and of Profs. Cauxochans and V. Morr of this city, treats accessfully Nanvoes Debilary and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broodway, cor. Bond-st., New York. From 16 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening Consultation on François.

C. D. Harmono, M. D.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNS

Ohio Legislature.

CLIVELAND, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The Legislature net at Columbus to-day. Gov. Dennison's message is a long document, and is occupied mainly with State affairs. He recommends a more effective organization of the militia, the present organized militia numbering only about 1,200 men, while the unorganized force is estimated at 285,000 men. No special prominence is given to this subject. The Governor argues at some length in defense of his course in refuging the requisitions of the Governors of Central sy and Tempessee for persons accused of aiding to the escape of frightive shaves. He discusses the secession question, denying the right of any State to secode at pleasure, and affirming that Ohio remains loyal to the Engine and the Constitution. He suggests the repeal of the obnaxions features of the Fugitive-Slave law, and the reseal of any Personal-Liberty bills subversay of the Fugitive law would thus be secured; at the same time the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional right of citizens of Free States, who cannot be subjeted with less who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of this Confederacy. These they showed the according to citizens of Southern States. who will insist upon their constitutional eights in every State and Territory of this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States. Determined to do no wrong, they will not contentedly submit to any wrong, and are unawed by their threats. They demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union—rejects the whole theory of State secession as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and cannot consent to the exercise of any power unless. and cannot consent to the exercise of any power unless under its sanction. The integrity of this Union—its oneness and individuality must be preserved.

Fires. Monday, Jan. 7, 1841. The Fulton starch factory, located near this village was burned last night. Loss estimated at \$109,000 t \$150,000; building insured for \$40,000, and the stock for \$30,000. The building was occupied by lessees.

Osweroe, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The following Companies suffer by fire at the Starch factory—on the building: Etna, Hartford, \$1,500; Phoenix, Hartford, \$500; Good Hope, N. Y., \$500; Phoenix, Hartford, \$3,000; Merchants', Hartford Phoenix, Hartford, \$500; Good Hope, ... Massasoit, Mass. \$3,000; Merchants', Hartford, \$5,000; Humboldt, N. Y., \$2,500; Firemen's Fund, N. Y., \$500; Western, Mass., \$3,000; Springfield, Mass., \$3,000; Park, N. Y., \$3,000; Hampden, Mass., \$2,000; Conway, Mass., \$3,000; Mhantic, \$2,500; City, New-Haven; \$3,000; Albertie, \$3,000; Mantic, \$2,500; City, New-Haven; \$3,000; Albertie, \$3,000; Mantic, \$2,500; City, New-Haven; \$3,000; Albertie, \$3,000; Mantic, \$2,500; City, New-Haven; \$3

\$3,000; Atlantic, \$2,500; City, Now-Haven; \$3,000; Atlantic, Providence, \$3,000.

The manufactured and unmanufactured goods were insured for \$37,500 in the following Companies: North America, Hartford, \$5,000; Firemen's Fund, N. Y., \$2,500; Good Hope, \$3,500; Unity, N. Y., \$2,500; North American, N. Y., \$2,500; Security, N. Y., \$2,500; Ætna, Hartford, \$5,000; Unity, London, \$5,000; Home, N. Y., \$2,500; American Exchange, N. Y., \$2,500; Phomix, Hartford, \$5,000.

Warker, Ill., Monday, Jan. 7, 186f.
The day goods and grocery establishment of W. O.

The dry goods and grocery establishment of W. O. Lewis was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$15,000

-insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

A fire occurred after midnight in Maul's lumber yard, near Schuylkill, doing damage to the extent of \$40,000. Incendiary.

Much excitement was occasioned by the firing of starm guns by the United States Arsenal, half a mile distant from the fire, which was considered at one time as being in danger.

The New City Government at Boston. Bosros, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The new City Government was inaugurated at noon to-day. H. Bradley was chosen President of the Council.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENT

SENATE... ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1861.

Mr. RAMSEY cave notice of bills in relation to the Superior Court, Marine Court, and Court of Common Pleus in New-York; the number of Jurges, their term office, and election.
Mr. KELLY-Of a bill to amend the New-York

City Charter.
Mr. SPINOLA-Of a bill to incorporate the New ork Preduce Exchange Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a concurrent resolution to ljourn sine die on the 1st of Maych next at 10 p. m.

Mr. GRANT introduced resolutions limiting the officals of the Secate to the number allowed by the sta-tute, disallowing any extra pay for services, or any pay to Clerks of Committees unless appointed by the

mate.

After considerable debate they were referred to a ommittee.
Adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.
The Assembly met at 71 o'clock. There was rather a slim attendance. Mr. CHAPMAN, who had been absent from sickness, appeared and took the oath of Among the petitions presented was one by Palmer

& Kellogg, and other prominent efficens of Utien, for the adoption of Robinson's resolutions in relation to the territory of the United States; also by W. Lewis

on the same subject.

Mr. NESEIT gave notice of a bill to open G and street, Brooklyn, and to amend the Bushwi k-ave me

Mr. MOORE, of bills relative to the collection o taxes and assignments in Brooklyn; amending the Brooklyn Sewer set; to allow the Brooklyn and Ja-maica Railroad Company to extend their track. Mr. WOODRUFF—Of a bill to amend the steam-

Mr. FULLERTON-Of a bill to erect Righland

County.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. BENEDICT—To amend the Bribery law, by distranchising a person for ten years' when con-victed of taking a bribe for a vote. By Mr. ARCULARIUS-To provide for the ap

By Mr. ARCCLARIUS—16 provide lot do ap-pointment of three Commissioners for opening streets in New-York—the appointment to be made by the Supervisors, Jodges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court. It requires the application of a majority of the property-holders on the line before the street can be opened, except the public interest demand it.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—For amending the Mechanics
Lien Law, so far as it relates to New-York and

Mr. DAVIS-To divide Steuben County into Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to susperd all discussion as to any arrangements by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted.

And, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops form the harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and, as our recent experience shows, threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment.

We have the learnt to be, very respectfully.

Mr. McDERMOTT (Dem.) offered concurrent res lations, deprecating the election of a sectional President, but denying the right of secession; pledging the power of the State to uphold the rights of the South power or the State to uphoid the rights of the South, and at the same time maintain the Constitution and laws; declaring it the duty of the people to acquiesce in the election of Lincoln, and calling on the President to take all steps to avert the national disgrace that would artend any act of violence to prevent his inauguration. I side one

uration. Laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced concurrent resolutions calogistic of the conduct of Maj. Anderson, and authorizing and requesting the Governor to procure and cause to be presented to him a sword as a gift of the State of

New-York. Laid over.

Various other concurrent resolutions were offered by Mr. FINCH, resolving that the people still are content with the Constitution as it is, and pledging the people of the State to aid in maintaining the Constitution and refereign the laws. cing the laws.
Mr. MORGAN—Declaring that the Constitution

must and shall be maintained against foreign or domes-tic foes; tendering the militia of the State to the Presi-dent to maintain the laws, and creating a special joint Committee to inquire whether any of the existing laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and if so, to recommend their repeal. Laid

People of South Carolina, authorizing you to treat with the Government of the United States on various important subjects therein mentioned, and also a copy of the Ordinance, bearing date on the 20th iostant, declaring that "the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the mane of the 'United States of America, is bereby dissolved.'

In answer to this communication, I have to say, that my position, as President of the United States, was clearly defined in my message to Congress on the 3d instant. In that I stated that, "apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofone existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three powerign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto Government involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings.'

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you only as private zentlemen of the rightest character, and was entirely willing to communicate to Congress any proposition you might have to make to that body upon the subject. Of this you were well aware. It was my carnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, as to provent the imaguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the posses. By Mr. ANGEL-Denying the right of secession By Mr. ANGEL—Denying the right of secession, declaring it revolution and rebellion, to be dealt with as such; declaring it the duty of any State to amend hasty or unwise I girlation at the request of a sister State; conceding the right of all States to regulate their own domestic affairs, and declaring that the clause of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives should be complied with in good faith; admitting that the Territories are common property, but to be governed and regulated in accordance with the will of the mation, as expressed in Congress, until they become States, then to be admitted with such Constitutions as they choose; pledging the State to aid in preserving States, then to be admitted with such Constitutions as they choose; pledging the State to aid in preserving the Union at all bazards, and expressing confidence it our Kepresentatives in Congress, and willingness to attide by any adjustment they may deem proper. Land-

abide by any adjustment they may been proper. Lairi over.

Mr. ODELL moved that all members who have not presented Union-saving resolutions be requested to do so at once. Lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to refer that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Federal relations to a Select Committee of Nine. Adopted.

Mr. MERRITT moved to make such Committee a Joint Committee of the House and Senate. Laid over.

Mr. CRAFT moved to require the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of New-York to report their fees, but Mr. Pierce and others rising to debate, the resolution was laid over.

The House took up the Governor's Message in the Committee of the whole, but, without debate, reported progress.

progress.

The following appointments were announced by the SPEAKER: Postmaster, Ithamer Smith of Allegany: SPEAKER: Postmaster, Itbamer Smith of Allegany;
As istant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Miller, Essex;
Janitor and Keeper of Assembly Chamber, John F.
Ripley, Wyowing; Ladies' Gellery, A. H. Stoutenburgh, New-York; Cheak Room, B. Kirk, Delaware;
Middle Outer Door, Geo. A. Giflord, Remselaer;
North Outer Door, William B. Cornwell, Wayne;
Doorkeeper, Gentlemen's Gallery, H. N. Davis,
Westelpager.

The Clerk, Mr. RISLEY, has made the following appointments: Assistant Clerk, Charles M. Schole-field, Oneida: Journal Clerk, C. S. Underwood; Cayuga: Engressing Clerk, H. V. Colt. Livingston; Deputy Clerk, Peter D. Luddington, Sullivan; Librarian, M. J. Farrell, Schonestady; Assistant Librarian, R. N. Owen, Oneida. Adjourned.

The Legislature met at Springfield to-day. To House adjourned without effecting an organization Gov. Wood's Message will probably be delivered to morrow. In it be re-ammends a complete research to of the present of t Gov. Wood's Message will probably be directed morrow. In it he resonanceds a complete reconstruction of the present military plan, by dividing the State into three divisions of tattalion, regimented and bright formation; that the most liberal legislative encouragement be given to the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State. He recommends that the banks of the State be required to scene their circula-tion exclusively by the United States and Illinois

tion exclusively by the United States and Hilmois stocks.

In regard to the difficulties at present existing South, he says: If grievances to any portion of our Confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws trenching upon the guarantied rights of any of our sister States have found place upon our statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice and alienation toward any of our fellow-countrymen has fastened upon our minds, let it be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed anytim-stending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, they at once he repealed.

Speaking, not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumes to be the voice of the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of purty, as it reaches him from all quarters, he adopts the sentiments of President Jackson—"The Federal Union: it must be preserved"—to which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will also achieves and care and any activity day.

to which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will -to which sentiment he trians the Legislate give emphatic expression at an early day.

The finances of the State are represented to be in a

the first business, after the organization of both Houses, will probably be the election of an United States Senator.

Natures.

ADDRESS, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

One hundred gams will be fired in this city to-morrow in honor of the memory of Gen. Juckson as the here of the battle of New-Orleans, and as the defender of the

the battle of New-Orleans, and as the defender of the Union against nullification and treason.

Bostos, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

To commemorate the battle of New-Orleans, and in honor of Maj. Anderson, Gov. Andrew has ordered a salute of one hundred gans on Boston Common tomorrow, and national salutes in fifteen other cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Gough at St. Louis.
St. Louis. Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.
At Mr. Gough's lecture last night, before a large a dience, the expression of strong union sentiments w received with tremendous applause.

Non-Arrival of the Palestine. There are as yet no signs of the steamer Palestine off this point, now fully due. Wind light S. W. Night cloudy and very dark.

sion of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston; and I therefore deeply regret that, in your opinion "the events of the last twenty-four hours render this egible."
conclusion you urge upon me "the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charles ton," stating that "under present circumstances they are a standing meanee which renders negotiatio-impossible, and, as our recent experience show-threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue quessions which ought to be settled with temperance and judg-

possess the power, as to prevent the imaguration of civil war between the parties in regard to the power tion of the Federal forts in the barbor of Charleston

which ought to be settled with temperance and prog-ment."

The reason for this change in your position is that since your arrival in Washington, "an officer of the United States, acting as we (you) are assured not only without, but against your (my) orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another, thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we (you) came." You also allege that you came here "the Representatives of an authority which could at any time, within the past sixty days, have taken po-sersion of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power." ban to its power.

than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the nature of those alleged pl-diges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my Message of the 3d of December but, I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carelina, that it "has been purchased for a fair convoluent by the consent of the Legislat tre of the State, for the crection of forts, magazines, arsemals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation, has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consense. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assatlants."

This being the condition of parties, on Saturday, line being its consistent of parties, on Saturday, the called on me, and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision beforts, and the best means of preventing a collision be-tween the parties, for the purpose of sparing the effu-sion of blood. I suggested for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they had said to me verbally. They did so necordingly, and on Mon-day morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper, signed by all the Representatives from South Caroli a with a single exception, of which the following is a conv. following is a copy:
" To His Excellency James Buchanas, President of the

"In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we new express to you our strong convictions that neither the consti-ured authorities nor any body of the people of the Same of South Caroline, will either attack or malest the United States forts in the harhor of Charleston previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe not antij an offer has been

"Washingten, Dec. 9, 1860." "LAURENCE M. KEITT.

And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that, at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement on my part which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention—they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly hoatonable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed.

orable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed.

The event has proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a ine from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention, on the subject. It is well known it was my determination, and this I freely express, not to reeliforce the forts in the harbor, and thus produce a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be athad certain evidence that they were about to be at-tacked. This paper I received most cordially, and con-sidered it as a happy omen that prace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for re-

fection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged tledge. But I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such agreement would have been on my agait, for a the nature of my official duties, impossible. The world knows that I have never sent any reinforcements to the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made in their relitive military status. Bearing apon this subject, I refer you to anorder issued by the Secretary of War, on the Lith inst., to Major Anderson, but not brought to my notice until the 21st inst. It is as follows:

"Memorandum of Perbal Instructions to Major Anderson, but the commendation of the feel society of the Secretary of War that a cellidon of the tone with the people of this Sistes shall be avoided, and of his stadied determination to persue a course with reference to the military force and for a in the barbor winds shall guard ignites such a cellidon. He has therefore, carefully abstanced from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he feel that South Gardina will not attempt by violence to obtain possession of the public works or interfree with their occupator." But as the coursed and sets of rash and impolsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the Government, the deem shipper and the secondations.

From The Charleston Courier, Jan. 5.

WESHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

Sin: We have the honor to triusmit to you a copy of the full powers from the Convention of the people of South Cardina, under which we are "authorized and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for the delivery of the forts, magazines, Lighthouses, and other weal estate, with their appurtenances, within the limits of South Carolina, and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a tenances, within the limits of South Carolina, and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all the property held by the Government of the United States, as agent of the Confederated States, of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negetiate as to all other measures and arrangements proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and analy between this Commonweith and the Government at Washington."

In the execution of this trust, it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession, by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the Government of the United States, and has declared or perfect sovereignty and independence.

parely.

But as the counsel and acts of rash and impulsive persons may possibly disappeint these expectations of the dovernment, he doesn't proper that you should be prepared with instructions he doesn't proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so enhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, discreted no established the season person and so that the same acts of the transfer one.

You are carefully to give year such instructions.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would needlessly tend to prevoke aggression, and for that reason you are not without necessity, to take up any parition which could be construed into the assumption of a headle action but you are to hold presented on the form in this habor, and if attucked you are to defend yourself to the last-extremity.

The smallness of your force will not permit you perhaus, to excupy more than one of the three form, will be regarded in an extent to take possession of the first of them, will be regarded in an extent institute, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may doese proper, to increase the power of sentiative. You are also authorized to take similar step whenever the whole evidence of a design to proceed to a harding the property of the property of the control of the co

These were me instructions transmitted to Maj independ before his removal to Fort Samer, with a Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumer, with a single exception, in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Maj. Anders in acted apon his own responsibility, and winned sathority, unless, indeed, he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile set" on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not been alleged. Still, he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing.

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumer, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This would

ter, my first premptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contimentales presented in his instructions. This would
only have been done, with any degree of safety to the
command, by the concurrence of the South Carolina
nathorities. But be one any steps could possibly have
been taken in this direction, we received information
that the "Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at
Custle Pinckney, and a large military force went over
last right (the 27th) to Fort Moulaic."

Thus, the authorities of South Carolina, without
waiting or asking for any explanations, and, doubtless,
believing, as you have expressed it, that the office had
acted not only without, but against, my orders, on the
very next day after the night when the removal was
made, wized by a military force two of the three Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have corered them under their own flag, instead of that of the
United States. At this gloomy period of our history
startling events succeed each other rapidly.

On the very day, the 27th mst, that possession of
these two forts was taken, the Palmetto flag was raised
over the Federal Custom-House and Post-Office in

On the very day, the 27th inst., that possession of these two forts was taken, the Palmetto flag was raised over the Federal Custons-House and Post-Office in Charleston, and on the same day every officer of the Customs-Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Appraiser—resigned their offices. And this, although it was well known from the language of my Message that, as an Executive officer, I felt myself bound to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston under the existing laws. In the barbor of Charleston, we now find three forts confronting each other, over all of which the Federal flag floated only four days ago, but now, over two of them this flag has been supplanted, and the Palmetto flag has been substituted in its stood.

It is under all these circumstances that I am argod immediately to withdraw the troops from the harbor

inmediately to withdraw the troops from the harbor of Charleston, and am informed that without this, ne-gotiation is impossible. This I cannot do; this I will gotiation is impossible. This I cannot do; this I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No allusion had been made in may communication between myself and any human being. But the inference is, that I am bound to withdraw the troops from the only fort remaining in the possersion of the United States, in the harbor of Charleston, because the efficer there in command of all the forts thought proper, without instructions, to change his position from one of them to another.

At this point of writing, I have received information by telegraph, from Captain Humphers, in command of the Aresmal at Charleston, that "it has to-day (Sunday, the 30th) been taken by force of arms." It is estimated that the manitions of war belonging to the United States in this Aresmal are worth half a million of dellars.

connect is recedess. After this information, I have only to add, that while it is my duty to defend Fort Smiter, as a portion of the public property of the United States, against hostile attacks from whatever quarter they may come, by such means as I may possess for this purpose, I do not perceive how such a defense can be construed into a menace against the chy of Charleston.

With great personal regard, I remain, yours, very respectfully.

To the Bent Rought W. Bannert, James H. And ANES L. Ohn.

Wesnisoros, D. C., Jan. 1, 1861. Siz: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

Six: We have the hold comber, in reply to a note of your letter of the 3nh Docember, in reply to a note addressed by us to you, on the 28th of the same mouth, as Coamissioners from South Carchina.

In reference to the declaration with which your reply commences, that your "position as President of the United States was clearly defined in the Message to Congress on the 3d instant;" that you possess "no power to change the relations heretofore existing" between South Carclina and the States, "much less to acknowledge the independence of that Scate," and that consequently you could meet us only as private gentlemen of the highest character, with an entire willingness to communicate to Congress any proposition we might have to make," we doem it only necessary to say that the State of South Carolina having, in the even ise of that great right of self-government which say that the State of South Carolina has a cover is of that great right of self-government which underlies all our political organizations, declared herself-sovereign and independent, we, as her representatives, felt no special solicitude as to the character in which you might recognize us.

Satisfied that the State had simply exercised her unsupplied that the State had simply exercised her unsupplied to the cold to the control of the cold to the

Satisfied that the State had simply exercised her unquestionable right, we were prepared, in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have prevented you from exterding. We came here, therefore, expecting to be received as you did receive us, and perfectly content with that entire willingness, of which you assured us, to submit any proposition to Congress, which we might have to make upon the subject of the independence of the State. That willingness was ample recognition of the condition of public affairs which rendered gar presence necessary. In this position, however, it is our duty, both to the State which we represent and to ourselves, to correct several important miscenceptions of our letter, into which you have fallen.

position should be made of the whole subject by Cog ess, who alone possess the power, to prevent the manguration of a civil war between the parties in the land. naneguration of a civil war between the parties in re-gard to the possession of the Federal forts in the har-hor of Charleston, and I, therefore, deeply regret that, in your opinion, the events of the last twenty-four hours render this impossible. "We expressed no such opinion, and the language which you quote as ours is opinion, and the language ways of a most important part of the sentence. What we did say was: "But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible." Place that "assurance" as contained in our letter in the sentence, and we are prepared to repeat it.

pared to repeat it."
Again, professing to quote our language, you say:
"Thus, the authorities of South Carolina, without
waiting or asking for an explanation, and, doubtless
believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had
acted not only without, but against my orders, 'Ac.
We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina.

The language which you have quoted was applied
solely and entirely to our assurances, obtained here,
and based, as you well know, upon your own declaration, a declaration which, at that time, it was impossible for the authorities of South Carolina to have
known. But, without following this letter into all its
details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the ofessing to quote our language, you say:

details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the argument. Some weeks ago, the State of South Carolina declared

her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to secede from the United States. She called a Convention of her people to put her declaration in force. The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of So The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of Scoresion. All this you anticipated, and your course of action was thoroughly considered. In your annual message you declared you had no right, and would not attempt to coerce a seceding State, but that you were bound by your constitutional oath, and would defend the property of the United States within the borders of South Carolina, if an attempt was made to take it by force.

South Carolina, if an attempt was made to take it by force.

Seeing very early that this question of property was a difficult and delicate one, you manifested a desire to settle it without collision. You did not recoforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Moultrie because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition. You refused to send additional to the to the same garrison, when applied for by the

edicer appointed to succeed him. You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet, rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You conpelled an officer stationed at For Sumt r to return immediately to the Arsendi forty muskets, which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed not to one, but to many of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimeny will be placed upon the resord whenever its necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willingness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress.

You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States if you would not distarb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. You took from the members of the House of the property abould be made, "provided that no such attempt, abould be made," provided that no re-

ei ners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. Tou took from the members of the House of Represegnatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, "provided that no restorcements shall be sent into those forts and their relative military status shall remain as at present." And although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper—although you "considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly hocorable gentlemen," as an obligation on one side without a corresponding obligation on the other, it must be remembered if we are rightly informed) that you were riedged, if you ever did send reenforcements, to return it to those from whom you had received it before you executed your resolution.

You sent orders to your officers commanding them strictly to folkow a line of conduct in conformity with such an understanding. Beside all this, you had received formal and official notice from the Governor of South Carelina that we had been appointed to Commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came. Our arrival was notified to you, and an hour appointed fer an interview. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and you appointed an interview with as at 1 the next day. Early on that day (Thursday) the news was received here of the movement of Major Anderson. That news was communicated to you immediately, and you postponed our meet-

(Thursday) the news was received here of the move-ment of Major Anderson. That news was communi-cated to you immediately, and you postponed our meet-ing until 21 o'clock on Friday, in order that you might consult your Cabinet. On Friday we saw you, and we called upon you then to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it. With the facts we have stated, and in the face of the crowning and conclusive fact that your Secretary at War had resigned his seat in the Calinet upon the publicly a owed ground that the action of Major Anderson bad violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pleage was instantly redeemed he was dishonored—dealid was impossible.

was instantly reacement in was distributed with impossible.

You do not deny it now, but you seek to escape from You do not deny it now, but you seek to scalar rismits obligations on the grounds: list. That we terminated all negotiations by demanding, as a preliminary, the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and, 2d, That the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation, and giving you the opportunity to vinduate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States. We

will examine both.

In the first place, we deny positively that we have

In the first place, we deny such demand. Our lette ever, in any way, made any such demand. Our letter is in your possession; it will stand by this on record. In it we inform you of the objects of our mission. We say that it would have been our duty to have assured you of our readiness to commence negotiations, with say that it would have been our duty to have assured you of our readiness to commence negotiations, with the most earnest desire to settle all questions between an anicably and to our mutual advantage, but that events had rendered that assurance impossible. We stated the events, and we said that, until some satisfactory explanation of these events was given us, we could not proceed, and then, having made this request for explanation, we added, "And, in conclusion, we would arge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiating proposible." Ac. "Under present circumstances." Charleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible," &c. "Under present circumstances!" What circumstances! Why, clearly the occupation of Fort Sunter and the dismantling of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, in the face of your pledges, and without explanation or practical disavowal. And there is a children to be presented to the later of the could have presented. r in the letter which would or could have pre nothing in the letter which would or could have pre-vented you from declining to withdraw the troops and offering the restoration of the status to which you were pledged, if such had been your desire. It would have been where and better, in our opinion, to have withdrawn the troops; and this opinion we urged upon you, but we demanded nothing but such an explana-tion of the events of the lass twenty-four hours as tion of the events of the last twenty-four hours as would restore our confidence in the spirit with which the negotiations should be conducted.

In relation to this withdrawal of the troops from the

In relation to this withdrawal of the troops from the harbor, we are compelled, however, to notice one passage of your letter. Referring to it you say, "This I cannot do. This I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No allusion to it had ever been made in any communication between myself and any human being."

In reply to this statement, we are compelled to say that your conversation with us left upon our minds he distinct impression that you did scriously contemples the problems of the troops from Churleston.

that your conversation with us left upon our almost he distinct impression that you did scriously contem-plate the withdrawal of the troops from Charleston harbor. And in support of this impression, we would add, that we have the positive assurance of gentlemen of the highest possible public reputation and the most of the highest possible public reputation and the assum-ullied integrity—men whose name and fame, secured by long service and patriotic achievement, place their testimony beyond cavil—that such suggestions had been made to and urged upon you by them, and had formed the subject of more than one carnest discusion with you. And it was talk knowledge that induced us to urge upon you a policy which had to recommend it its own wisdom and the weight of such

as to the second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanations and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, first, that even if this were so, it does not avail you for defense, for the opportunity for deceision was allorded you before these facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday. The news from Maj. Anderson reached here early on Thursday, and was a toyachistely communicated to you. All that day was noncolately communicated to you. All that day menof the highest consideration—men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office—who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your Administration, sought you, and entreated you o set, to set at once.

They told you that every hour complicated your po-

They told you that every hour complicated your position. They only asked ye u to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the Commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary of War—your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter—waited auxiously for your decision until he felt that delay was becoming

distinor.

More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the authorities of South Carolina had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications. But if you had known the acts of the authorities of South Carolina, hould that have prevented your keeping. have avoided the subsequent completations. The you had known the acts of the authorities of South Carolina, should that have prevented your keeping your faith? What was the condition of things? For the last six'y days you have had in Charleston Harber not torce enough to hold the forts against an equal enemy. Two of them were empty; one of those, too, the most important in the harbor. It could have been taken any time. You ought to know better than any man that it would have been taken but for the efforts of those who put their trust in your honor.

Believing that they were threatened by Fort Sunter especially, the people were with difficulty restrained from securing, without blood, the possession of this important fortress. After many and reiterated assurance given on your behalf, which we cannot believe in authorized, they determined to forbear, and in good faith sent on their Commissioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm, wished you no lill. They thought of you kindly; believed you true; and were willing, as far as was consistent with daty.

and were willing, as far as was consistent with duty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile collision. Scarcely had their Commissioners left, than Maj. Anderson waged war. No other words will describe his action.

waged war. No other words will describe his action.

It was not a peaceful change from one fort to another; it was a hostile net in the highest some, and only justified in the presence of a superior enemy and in imminent peril. He abandoned his position, spiked his guns, burned his gun-carriages, made preparations for the destruction of his post, and withdrew under cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken such a step, "not only without orders, but against orders." What the No man conta have beeneved (who a stee, "not only without orders, but against orders." What the State did was in simple self-defense; for this act, with all its attending circumstances, was as much war as firing a volley; and, war being thus begun, until those commencing it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was no room for delay, and even at this moment, while we are writing, it is more than probable from the tenor of your letter, that reënforcements are hurrying into the conflict, so that when the first gun stall be fired, there will have been on your part one continuous consistent series of actions commencing in a demonstration essentially war-like, supported by regular reenforcements, and terminating in defeat or victory. And all this without the slightest provocation; for among the many things which you have said, there is one thing you cannot say—you have waited anxionsly for news from the seat of war, in hopes that delay would furnish some excuse for this precipitation.

But this "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hestile act on the part of the authorities of South

n is placed confidence, and by refusing to disavow the action of Major Anderson, have converted his viela-tion of orders into a legitimate act of your Executive

Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that, if Fort Modurich as been recorded in history as a penetrial of Carolica gallantry, Fort Sunter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolica fails.

ive upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faich.

By your course you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us the State of South Carolina will accept it, and relying on Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her, hopefully, bravely, and thoroughly.

Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sunter, or the restoration of the status quo existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as well ink, your determination to reenforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully hoform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon.

We have the honer to be, Silvery respectfully, your olond ent servants,

JAMES L. ORR,

To his Excellency the President of the United States.

The following was the indorsement on the paper:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 3 o'clock.

This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

SHARBY TREATMENT .- A captain in the Navy, who

had been away two years and a half, and had allowed his pay to accumulate, recently arrived here; but upon applying for his pay, was coolly told that there was none for him-Government had no money. As the Naval pay has been prompt up to November, by what right is this captain's two years pay withheld?

CUT HIS THROAT.-J. S. Heils, keeping a lager-beer saloon at No. 420 Broome street, opposite police head-quarters, being tired of life, cut his throat from ear to car last night with a rozor. He soon bled to death.

Markets.....Reported by Telegraph.

PHILADRIPHIA, Jan 7.—Floth firm and holden de d'an advance: Superfine at #5.2.0 #5.574. Where firm, fleet 11.2. w #1.35; White, #1.400 #1.50. Corn steady at "e. new at 67c Corp. res.—Rio. 11.20 iller like. White without at 184.200. Baltimons. Jan. 7.—Flows steady; Howard steet and Ohio at #5.20. City Mills at \$5.25. Where it steady is Red. #4.122.0 #1.22. White, #1.400 #1.60. Corn firm new White and Yellow at 67.00 c. Provisions nominal. Lard 10.c. Watery steady if the.

low at 62 abec. From such a very super that the control of the declined of the control of the co in store quiet. RECEDITS—3.700 blus, runn New-York—Bahr rebush, Cern. Stoht Exchange on New-York—Bahr revanced to \$\$\P\$ cent permium.

CINCINNATI, Jun. 7.—From slow of sale, but p-lees unsiltered.
Wrinky buoyant at 14/c. Hour sligher; the market opened exclied but closed tame, and packers are unwilling of all rw upthe schance: \$\$9.750 \times 16 \

JONES-On Monday, Jan 7, after a short illness, Benjamin, youngest son of W. B. Jones of this city, aged 4 years and 7 months.
The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandmother Mrs. Owen, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ........... Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Shipa—Quickstep, Wade, London, Dunham & Dimon; Otseon-be, Allen, London Nesunith & Sons. Barks—Hyperion, Gibson, Harbadoes, T. T. Dwight; Virginis, Illi Barbadoes, Smith, Jones & Co.; Fannie, Herrick, Cardenas,

Il Barbadoes, Smith, Jones & Co.; Famine, Herrica, Cardenas, nith Jones & Co.
Brigs-Energy, Bayley San Francisco, Tappan & Starback;
Indward Guinn, Antiqua H. Trowbridge's Sons.
Schooners-Sarah Maria, Underhill, Barbadoes; E. J. Potter,
stier, Sabine Pass, Oakley & Keating: George Darby, Ragars,
orchical City, D. C. Murray, A. F. Glover, Robinson, Savannan,
allace, Sherwood & Co.; President (Br.), Vickery, Yarmouth,
S. Hoyd & Heincken; New-York, Davis, Savannah, Moseady, Mott & Co. N. S. Hoyd & Heincken; New-York, Davis, Savan-ready, Mott & Co. Sloop-Rhode Island, Remington, Philadelphia, maste:

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, mass, and pass, to pefford, Tileston & Co. Steamship Chesspeake, Crowell, Baltimore, mass, and pass, to Steamship Chesapeake, Crowen, Danimore and H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Ship Sir Robert Peel, Laurabee, Liverpool 33 days, modes, and

Ship dif Robert Peel, Lairabee, Liverpool 33 days, udas, and 26 pass, to C. Grinnell. Experienced some heavy weather; stove betwarks, &c. Lec. 18, lat. 45 25, lon. 24 35, passed the wrock of bring or schr. disma-ted and waterlogged; 25th, C. White, seanan, of Phinadelptia died.

Bark M. Mottalf (of 'wasp'), Showman Palermo Oct. 26, and dibraltar Nov. 20, fruit to braper & Devilin. Was 18 days N. of tt. 36 and W. of lon. 70, with heavy gales from N. N. E. to N. 6, W. N. W.

Bark M. B. Rich fof Frankfort), Servey, Barbadoes Dec. 5, in ballast to master. Jan. 6, off Fire Island, speke brig H. Mathewa, from St. Martin's for New York.

Hark Liberty Shaw Malara Nov. 14, and Gibraltar 19th fruit to Disper & Leviin. Had continual W. winds the entire passage; formfor, all to port had heavy W. gales.

Bark Oregon (of New-Haven), Kemp, Havana 20 days, in bal-

confider. 40 for how Haven), Kemp, Havana as tagger at to I. B. Gager.

Bric Capella tof Providence), Acc. St. John. P. R., Doc. 14, in allest to J. V. Omatavia & Co. Was 14 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. N. gales. Jan. 3, lat. 39 20, lon. 73 30, spoke slip Ann. E. Cooper from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Brig Haltimore, Potter. Pottan Princo Dec. 19, coffee and log-wood to H. Becker & Graeves. Dec. 21, off Cape Nicola Mole, wood to H. Becker & Graeves. Dec. 21, off Cape Nicola Mole, and a specific control of the Cape Nicola Mole, and a specific control of the Cape Nicola Mole, and a specific control of the Cape Nicola Mole, and the Nicola Mole, and the Cape Nicola Mole, and the Cape Nicola Mole, and the Nicola Mole, and the Nicola Mole, and the Nicola Mole, a

Brig Orkney (Br., of Parshero, N. S.), Marriay, Havana 17 days, in ballast to Rogers & Rich. Jan, of Highlands, peased the mainmast of a ship to bark.

Brig Ida Raynes (of New Orleans), Jenkins, New Orleans 20 days, sugar and melasses to Robert & Williams. Was 10 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. N. E. gales.

Brig Karnak Downing, Newvisia Dec 16, sugar, melado, &c., t. T. Owen & Son. From Dec 21 to 29 inclusive, had heavy N. and N. N. E. gales.

Brig Afrank Downing, Newvisia Dec 16, sugar, melado, &c., t. T. Owen & Son. From Dec 21 to 29 inclusive, had heavy N. and N. N. E. gales.

Brig Thomas Maylaw, Frith, Hanniton, Bermuda 14 days, in ballast to Smith, Jones G. Jan 4, i.t. 37, ion. 15, spoke ship Pauline (so understood) for New Orleans.

Brig Johnsun Erones (Han.), Bauman, Newcastle 67 days, coal to E. V. Haughweut & Co.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 days, salt to J. Bishep & Co.

Sche, Win Luncaster (Br., of St. Andrew's), Henderson, Porto Cabello 23 days, coftee, fustic &c., to Miller & Houghton. Experienced heavy N. gales the entire passage; been blown twice across the Guitt' was 15 days. Nof Hatterns with heavy N. E. gales and high sea which started every thing about the decks, split sails, &c., and was compelled to cut away halwarks to left the water off; stove water casts and received other damage.

Schr. Harkway 18r., of Bermuda, Pennskan Bermuda 33 days, via Hampton Roads 3 days, self to Middleton & Co. Experienced very heavy N. W. and N. sales the entire passage; sove bullwarks. Dec 25 lat 26 So, lon. 11 31, spoke bark Whisting Wind heave for Aspinuall 3 days out.

Schr. Marenie (of Bucksport), Perry, Barharst, W. C. A., 31 days, graund nuts and hides to E. R. Ware & Co., vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Wan 16 days N. of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales.

ales.
Schr. J. H. Aller, Bahcock. Wilmington, N. C., 24 days, naval lores to master. Was 10 days N. of Fintterss, with heavy N. E. tores to master Was 10 days N. of Hambier to master Was 10 days N. of Hambier Roads 17 febr. Presto, Moss, St. Mary's, Ga., via Hampton Roads 17 febr. Presto, Moss, St. Mary's, Ga., via Hampton Roads 17 febr. Presto, Moss, St. Mary's, Ga., via Hampton Roads 17

schr. Presto, Moss. St. Mary a, University of the days. I saw stores to master. Was 14 days. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. E. to N. N. W. gales.

Schr. Eureka (of Portland). Croston, Malaga. 59 days, and 49 days from Gibraltar, fruit to C. & F., J. Peters. Dec. 4, lat. 27 c, lon. 21 42 spoke ship Timer., of Boston, from Calho.

Schr. Ospary. (Br., of Pubnico, N. S.), Murphy. Aux Cayest Dec. 21, legwood to Brett. Sch. & Co. Briz St. Mary and schr. Hanover. Ion New York, sailed the day previous.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Holton, Willindogton, N. C., 12 days, navia stores to Jonae Smith & Co. Had very heavy weather the whole presser. e passage. 2r. Mulgrave (Br.), Romke, Halifax via Boston 10 days, pe-sto H. G. Donovan. 2r. Mary Pierce, Dunton, Boston 4 days, linseed & Campbell

chr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria 8 days, flour to Mott Bedell. Schr. N. Lank, Flemins, Fredericks, Del., 2 days, corn to B. N.

Schr. N. Lank, Flendirs, Fredericks, Del., 2 days, corn to B. N. Jos.
Schr. A. Ceoper, Burse, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. R. A. Wood Crammer, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. West Wind, burnert, Alexandria 4 days, coal.
Schr. Ew. W. Harrington —, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. E. W. Harrington —, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. J. A. Decker, Chambers, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. W. Gronelius I. Jyman, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. Washington, Merrill, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. Weshington, Merrill, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. Entry Cole, Hazelton, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Hierry Cole, Hazelton, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. W. Gill, Mathews, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Sawaszet, Soper, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. T. S. Hepkins, Hopkin, Virginia 2 days, cysters.
Schr. W. F. Burden Ferris, Baltmore 12 days, coal.
Schr. W. H. Van Name, Van Namo, Virginia 2 days, cysters.
Schr. Watson Baker, Ross, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. W. E. Legatt Gibson, Virginia 2 days, cysters.
Schr. Emma Carson, Virginia 3 days, cysters.
Schr. Benton, Crocker, Philadelphia, mdee, and pass, to F. Perkins.

BELOW-Brig Franklin (Br., of Maitland, N. S.) SAILED-Ship Ellen Stewart, Liverpool.

WIND-During the day, S. W., and light.

By Telegraph. By Telegraph.

PHILAPELPHIA. Jan. 7.—Arr brig Black Squall, Fortunis
Island, with sine of the crew of the Br. ship Golconda, which
strat ded in November on Acklin's Island, while on the passage
from St. Jugo de Cuba to Wales, with copper ore. Cargo saved,
and the vessel condended. vessel cordemned.

Below, 8419 Ann E. Trouper, Interpretation of the Montgomery, men is abelia devent, Jamaics.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6. The access steamble Montgomery, from New York art at this part at 2 evicesk this p. m. 108TON, Jan. 7.—Arr. steamer P. Spragne, Philadelphia; I of the Arricosau; Salem, Aspinvall, P. Chicton, Againstiank Ev., Arricosau; Salem, Aspinvall, P. Chicton, Againstiank Ev., Arricosau; Salem, Aspinvall, P. Chicton, Againstiank J. W. Nickels, edia: Lyman, New-Grleans; Kromita, Manilla: J. C. Nickels, Malaza; bigs C. Post, Natal; Hauseck, Turk's Island; Centeur, Mobile; Pice, Gonaives. Disasters, &c.

CAPT. MERKETT, Underwritter' Agent, left on Monday morning to the asistance of the brig Conquest, ashore at Morriches, I. I. THE SCHIL NORMA (WEEKER). Weeks arrived on Monday morning from the wreck of Fr. eth. Hamneon, ashore S. of Harmegat. Copt. Weeks reports that they could not save suything, owing to a heavy sea running, and that vessel will prove a total